

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Kumazawa et al. Art Unit : Unknown
Serial No. : Not Yet Known Examiner : Unknown
Filed : November 5, 2001
Title : PHOTSENSITIVE COMPOSITION FOR SANDBLASTING AND
PHOTSENSITIVE FILM USING THE SAME

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Prior to examination, please amend the application as follows:

In the specification:

Insert the following paragraph beginning at page 1, line 4:

-- This application claims the priority of Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-338460, filed November 7, 2000. --

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 23, line 12, with the following:

The thus-obtained solution of the photosensitive composition for sandblasting was applied to a 20 μ m-thick polyethylene terephthalate film (PET film) in a dry coating thickness of 30 μ m using an applicator, followed by drying to form a photosensitive composition layer. Subsequently, a 20 μ m-thick polyethylene film was adhered onto the photosensitive composition layer under a rubber roller taking care of not entrapping air bubbles, thus a photosensitive film for sandblasting being obtained.

Replace the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 9, with the following:

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Date of Deposit

November 6, 2001

Signature

Valentin Figueroa

Typed or Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate

VALENTIN FIGUEROA

Next, resistance of the pattern to sandblasting was evaluated as follows. The polyethylene film was stripped off, and the bare photosensitive composition layer was laminated on a glass substrate preheated to 80 °C by means of a rubber roller, the PET film was then stripped off, and the entire surface of the photosensitive composition layer was exposed to light emitted from an ultrahigh-pressure mercury lamp at an irradiation amount of 150 mJ/cm² and subjected to sandblasting with an abrasive of glass beads #800 (produced by Alps Engineering) at a blasting pressure of 1.96×10^5 Pa (2.0 kgf/cm²) from a sandblast nozzle located at a distance of 80 mm. The time required for the cured resin layer to disappear by abrasive wear was measured to be 150 seconds, which shows a good sandblasting resistance.

REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are pending.

Attached is a marked-up version of the changes being made by the current amendment.

Applicant asks that all claims be examined. Please apply any charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050, with reference to Attorney Docket No. 10891-009001.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 6, 2001

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Version with markings to show changes made

In the specification:

Paragraph beginning at page 1, line 4 has been inserted as follows:

This application claims the priority of Japanese patent Application No. 2000-338460, filed November 7, 2000.

Paragraph beginning on page 23, line 14 has been amended as follows:

The thus-obtained solution of the photosensitive composition for sandblasting was applied to a 20 μm -thick polyethylene terephthalate film (PET film) in a dry coating thickness of 30 μm using an applicator, followed by drying to form a photosensitive composition layer. Subsequently, a 20 μm -thick polyethylene film was adhered onto the photosensitive composition layer under a rubber roller taking care of not entrapping air bubbles, thus a [photosensitive] photosensitive film for sandblasting being obtained.

Paragraph beginning on page 24, line 9 has been amended as follows:

Next, resistance of the pattern to sandblasting was evaluated as follows. The polyethylene film was stripped off, and the bare photosensitive composition layer was laminated on a glass substrate preheated to 80 °C by means of a rubber roller, the PET film was then stripped off, and the entire surface of the photosensitive composition layer was exposed to light emitted from an ultrahigh-pressure mercury lamp at an irradiation amount of 150 mJ/cm^2 and subjected to sandblasting with an abrasive of glass beads #800 (produced by Alps Engineering) at a blasting pressure of $1.96 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$ (2.0 kgf/cm^2) from a sandblast nozzle located at a distance of 80 mm. The time required for the cured resin layer to disappear by abrasive wear was [measuredto] measured to be 150 seconds, which shows a good sandblasting resistance.